"Red Cross Preparedness" by Ex-President Taft

GIFT
JAN 14 1916

THE ANNUAL MEETING NUMBER

# THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

FOUNDED TO AID IN THE PREVENTION AND ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN SUFFERING IN TIMES OF WAR AND PEACE

JANUARY 1916

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
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VOLUME ELEVEN NUMBER ONE

# The American Red Cross Magazine

EDITED BY AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

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THE STONE QUARRY AT SOISSONS.

Although Red Cross Hospital Stations have been located in many unusual places in the European War zone, this under-ground one in a French Quarry has as original a place as any.

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME ELEVEN JANUARY, 1916 NUMBER ONE

# RED CROSS PREPAREDNESS

BY

HONORABLE WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

New Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross

THE Red Cross finds its reason for being in the universal brotherhood of man. The time for its most effective work is when that fraternal feeling seems weakest, in the time of war. Its purpose is to stimulate the voluntary offerings, however small, of all the people anxious to aid the suffering, to collect them in a great fund and then to make them go as far as possible in practical relief. Its object is to give the people a means of doing that which they wish to do, to help their fellow men in suffering.

When this is to be done in time of war, great organization is necessary to secure useful results in the expenditure of funds. The Red Cross becomes the chief aid of the hospital corps of the armies and it must take on something of the perfection of military organization. Armies cannot be created over night Time must be taken in thorough preparation This is true of the Red Cross. The work which it is to do in war is professional. It must have trained men and women. It must have professional nurses. It must have skilled surgeons It must have trained men to buy proper supplies economically. It must have experienced agents to attend to transportation to the places where they are to be used, of the nurses, surgeons and others of its service, and of the supplies which are constantly being consumed. Above all, it must have a central directing force who plan the campaign—who know what they wish to do and how to do it with the means at hand. This is not a work of a week or a month. The preliminary work in perfecting such organization is like that of making a fire department—when the fire bells ring, there is no time to build your engines, to perfect your water supply, to train your firemen, to borrow or buy your horses They must be ready or they might as well not be at all

## READINESS IS MOST ESSENTIAL

Hence, a society that is to do effective work in transmuting the love of man for man into effective relief of suffering must be permanent because it must be ready for an emergency. Its chief end is to meet an unforseen and sudden exigency. Without readiness, it fails in achieving its end.

The coming of war or disaster, the results of which the Red Cross seeks to alleviate, stirs the sympathy of the people, stimulates their generous impulses, tugs at their heart strings and opens their pocket books But to give proper direction to this welling up of fraternal love, there must be an organization There must be local representatives of the Red Cross everywhere to invite attention to the needs, and to furnish to the donors assurance that funds contributed will be forwarded promptly to a central or controlling body accumu-



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lating and distributing it on an intelligent plan and through competent agencies. These collecting agencies of the Red Cross, these local representatives, can not be grown like mushrooms. They must be arranged for in advance. They must be guided by uniform rules. Their members must know each other. They must not only be moved by a common purpose, but they must be advised of a common method in carrying it out. The emergency may move the people to give, but the Red Cross must have the machinery ready to direct their impulse, and to collect and amass in a common fund the money of the many. This requires organization, and in every state, in every city, in every community whence may come substantial expression of fraternal feeling.

### Official Status is Provided

Again if the Red Cross is to effect its purpose, it must not only have the confidence of the people, but it must also have an official status so that the governmental agents whose work it supplements will trust it and give it the opportunities for aiding the injured which it seeks. The New American Red Cross secured this first by recognition of the United States Government in a charter of 1905 from Congress, and second through an international agreement or treaty of all the great powers as to the status of the Red Cross in war. It thus is given power for usefulness in war which no other organization can have. Belligerents, by common agreement and custom, recognize it and treat it as an instrument not of war but of Christian charity for all combatants in suffering.

The charter which Congress gives to the Red Cross carries with it the corresponding duty of accounting publicly for the money which it receives and expends. The auditor of the War Department at Washington is required by law to examine the accounts and vouchers and funds of the Red Cross and this is reported to Congress. This is right because it is the people's money which is being expended for the people's purpose and through their representative they should be able to know that their purpose has been carried out. This is even more important in inspiring confidence in the Red Cross methods and its fidelity to its trust and thus stimulating larger and more numerous gifts.

Permanence of organization, experience in works of assistance, official status and accountability make not only for readiness and public confidence in war or other great disaster, but create an enduring machinery suggesting new fields for its usefulness, in periods of public calm.

One of the great defects in rural communities is an absence of competent nurses. Another need is the education of all in the prevention of accidents and in the simple means of saving life after injury has occurred, by application of what is called first aid. The Red Cross with its many branches and its experienced personnel, has organized a specially trained corps of nurses for such rural communities. By general instruction and illustration it seeks through its medical personnel to give a knowledge of first aid to miners, trainmen, lumbermen, and many other industrial employes. It circulates literature and sells at cost the useful appliances needed in such work. By means of this supply business, it keeps in touch with the manufacturers of hospital material, needed in time of war.

### Efficiency of Central Body

By means of its national and local nursing committees, it has enrolled for active service in war or disaster over 6,000 graduate trained nurses whose names and records are all on file at Washington. This permits a prompt mobilization in any part of this country or for foreign service of an efficient nurses' corps.

A primary and fundamental requisite of success in the Red Cross, as already said, is concentration of effective control in a small body. As an army needs a commander and a general staff, so the Red Cross must have an executive head at the seat of Government coordinating all the minute branches and parts of a machine that extends in its operation constantly to every considerable community in this great country, giving the branches a common action towards a common end.

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This central body must have a local habitation which shall not only give every facility for executive work, but also shall typify in its beauty and conspicuousness the work of the Red Cross and its importance. Fortunately, through the genius and foresight of Mabel Boardman, the founder of the new Red Cross in this country, such an edifice has been secured. A patriotic and generous movement intended gratefully to commemorate in a beautiful structure on a beautiful site in Washington the courage, sacrifices and suffering of the women of America on both sides in the Civil War, was initiated by Mr. James Scrymser, of New York, and given the additional and appropriate purpose of furnishing a home for the Red Cross. Through Miss Boardman's tact, ability and influence this project has been successfully carried out. By this expression of gratitude for past work in relief of human suffering in a beautiful memorial practically adapted to be the center of future work of the same kind, there was avoided the expenditure of a large amount out of the funds of the Red Cross to erect the necessary executive offices. The financial aid of Congress and of large donors interested in the Women's Memorial was thus inured to the benefit of the Red Cross.

I have said that the effect of a sudden war, or of a great disaster is to open the pores of popular generosity and that the Red Cross must have permanent machinery to take advantage of it. But even so, the money may not come in time. Often the need of money to aid the suffering is instant. Lives may be lost by an hour's delay. Therefore the Red Cross must have funds always on hand. "He gives twice who gives quickly."

The overhead charges of the Red Cross to maintain a permanent organization are constant. Its permanence is secured by a competent personnel and a most economical one, but the personnel must be paid. Such leaders as Miss Boardman and Miss Delano, the head of the Red Cross nurses, may give their exhaustive services without money and without price, as they do. But all are not able to do so and the experts in this professional work must be adequately compensated in order that they and their families may live.

### $2,000,000 ENDOWMENT IS URGED

For emergency purposes, then, and for the support of the permanent force, a regular income must be assured to the Red Cross. A permanent endowment fund of at least $2,000,000 should belong to the Red Cross. Through Miss Boardman's efforts, $900,000 has been raised, but $1,100,000 is still needed. From a $2,000,000 endowment fund the overhead charges, the emergency calls and the expenses of the regular departments of first aid and the nursing service can be met.

The patriotic people of this country ought to be sufficiently interested in the Red Cross to induce millions of them to become members and contribute a dollar each as membership dues in the promotion of such a beneficent purpose. The Japanese Red Cross has a membership of nearly two million and an endowment fund of $13,000,000, and the Russion Red Cross has even a larger endowment fund. The American Red Cross has a membership of less than 30,000. The American people have as much generosity as any people in the world but it needs an electric shock to arouse them to its exercise. The Red Cross is much stronger by raising its funds from millions of members by small units, than by large contributions from comparatively few. In the former case it awakens a popular interest in its work and a public scrutiny that makes for better work and better results.

The record of the new American Red Cross has never been fully comprehended by the American public. Hardly was its initial organization effected before there came the earthquake and the all-destructive fire in 1906 which engulfed in a despairing disaster the beautiful city of San Francisco. The regeneration of that metropolis now more beautiful than ever, and the exposition which crowns the work of its new birth, speak their own story of the courage and character of its people; but they will not, I am sure, ever forget what the Red Cross did for them. The Italian earthquakes and their shocking and widespread destruction of life

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HERE IS SHOWN THE PROGRESS ON THE PERMANENT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS UP TO NOVEMBER 1, ACCORDING TO COL. W. W. HARTS, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. THIS WHITE MARBLE STRUCTURE WHICH IS TO BE A MEMORIAL TO THE HEROIC WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR, NORTH AND SOUTH, THE GIFT OF CONGRESS AND INDIVIDUAL PHILANTHROPISTS, WILL BE FINISHED NEXT FALL. THE SMALL INSERT PICTURE IS OF THE PRESENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN WASHINGTON.

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and property called for the activity of the American Red Cross to bear witness to the substantial interest of our people in their brethren of other lands. The China floods and famine and the Red Cross aid again demonstrated this. Now it is seeking to help and guide a permanent engineering project to stop the destructive recurrence of the Chinese floods. The relief given after the Omaha cyclone, the Mississippi and Ohio Valley floods, the Cherry Valley and other mine disasters, and many other instances of widespread human suffering proved the efficiency of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross is often a most helpful instrumentality for official purposes. Both President Wilson and I have found it most useful in doing things that ought to be done, which there is no legal authority for the President to do. You have doubtless noted the fact that President Wilson has several times sent for Miss Boardman to suggest activity of the Red Cross in Mexico when he had no authority, and it would not have been expedient for him to order assistance by the United States officials.

Finally the great war has come. It found the Red Cross with a registered enrollment of 6,000 competent nurses and the necessary surgeons ready to respond, and an equipment for the purchase and transportation of supplies which have enabled it, for now a full year or more, to send surgical and sanitary units for war hospital work and the relief of non-combatants, and to render greater continuous help than was ever given in a foreign war by any Red Cross of a neutral country. It has expended and distributed in money supplies and paid expert service two millions of dollars. This was made up of voluntary contributions for the war. The overhead charges for permanent organization were not permitted to diminish these contributions by a dollar. Those charges have always been paid out of the permanent income.

This record I think speaks volumes for the efficiency of the Red Cross. It is too bad that the dreadful continuance of the war has exhausted the funds contributed by our people to help the wounded and the suffering. More funds should be raised. The difficulty is that our people, generous as they are, are not as active in their giving as they were. In the opening of the war, in the sad condition of Belgium, and northern France, in the acute suffering from disease in Serbia, in the awful waste in Poland, in the losses of life and limb in battle of Germans, Russians, Austrians and French, our people found a motive and a reason for an outpouring of money and supplies that made every American proud of his country. Much of it doubtless found its way to the object intended. The total amount could not have fallen far short of $10,000,000.

### NEED COORDINATION IN RELIEF

From the exhaustion of these funds, we must, however, learn a lesson for the future. Had all this money been given to the Red Cross it would not have been exhausted in a year. All the money intended for help would have been turned into one great reservoir under control of one central body which would have withdrawn funds as they were required to carry out the most useful purposes, determined by a due sense of proportion based on expert knowledge. This would have reduced to a minimum the overhead charges, the cost of expert service, and would have made possible a plan of strict accountability for the wise and honest use of funds. They would have been expended by Red Cross agents having under international agreement an official status with power, and authority to secure that necessary cooperation of the governmental and military authorities of the belligerents without which real aid was impossible.

In case of a war of our own, by proclamation of the President and executive orders, all relief work for the Army and Navy in time of war must be carried on through the Red Cross. In case of a foreign war, however, the raising of funds is not concentrated either in their collection or disbursement, and there is no official accountability except for funds collected and disbursed by the Red Cross.

In a flush of enthusiastic charity, we can find a good deal of human nature and its weakness. We find many who are quite willing that one hand should know what the other hand is doing. We find

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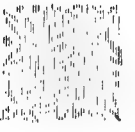
many whose motive is not wholly confined to that of helping others, and to whom the sweets of publicity and popular applause are not wanting as a stimulus. Now, I do not undervalue such a motive as a means of promoting good work. If all men ask is an appreciation of what they are doing in laudatory headlines and committee chairmanships for really useful work, it is the least, perhaps, that a grateful community can give. But when it leads to a division of forces, an overlapping and conflict of effort, an increase of unnecessary expense, it is greatly to be deprecated.

It does not reflect well upon our national reputation for efficiency, that the best agency for collecting and distributing generous fraternal monetary and other aid to the suffering Europeans in this war has received and had control of not more than a third of all the funds contributed.

### SHOULD AID THROUGH RED CROSS

It is said that people give for particular countries to relieve a particular form of suffering and in a particular locality, and therefore that they seek committees organized for such special objects. This is no reason at all. The Red Cross is organized to give the most scrupulous attention to the wishes of the donors, and any committee specially organized and any benefactor especially moved to give to a specified object can safely entrust the Red Cross with the money gathered together for the purpose, much more efficiently and economically than if they attempted it themselves. They thus avoid all overhead charges, all time and expense of organization and all waste due to lack of knowledge and experience in the agents selected and can depend on an official audit in the expenditure of the moneys they turn over for the particular purpose indicated.

More than this, and this is my last point, such an agency for the general expression of the good will and brotherly love of the American people ought to be strictly neutral. It should, in distributing the money that comes to it without a restriction to particular beneficiaries, be anxious to be equally helpful to all countries and this without regard to the merits or demerits of the bloody struggle in which the necessity for relief arises. This is the law of being of the Red Cross. This is the guiding star of its representatives and agents. This is the basis upon which governments of warring nations recognize it and give it official standing and opportunity for useful aid. This is the reason why, moved by a generous and general love of mankind, we should enable the Red Cross to give its substantial expression.



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# A SYMBOL OF IMPARTIAL HUMANITY

## By THE PRESIDENT

*Remarks of President Woodrow Wilson, President of the American Red Cross, While Presiding at its Eleventh Annual Meeting*

IT is always with satisfaction that I reflect that I have the honor, for the time being at any rate, of being at the head of this great society. I believe that more and more as the experience of the world discloses the necessities of mercy the invaluable services of this association are more and more realized. It is very delightful that one of the great international institutions of the world should be an institution of mercy and of sympathy, and that wherever it goes, its symbol should be recognized as a symbol without partisanship—as a symbol of fraternity—a symbol of impartial humanity.

In recent months, of course, the opportunities of the Red Cross have been extraordinary. It has not had as abundant resources as some of us wished it might have, but, nevertheless, the benevolence of the world has been poured out to it in a very generous fashion and the work which it has been able to accomplish in these months of stress and agony has been a very noble work and a very extended work indeed. I feel it a very solemn privilege to be associated with its work, even though not in an active fashion, and stand always ready to assist it in every way that it is possible for me to assist it, either personally or officially.

This afternoon my privilege is the very simple one of presiding for a time at this session and sharing with you the pleasure of hearing the programme of the afternoon carried out.

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MAJ GEN ARTHUR MURRAY, U S A, RETIRED WHO BECAME VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AT THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING (See Editorial Comment, Page 33)

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# A Stellar Red Cross Meeting

**Eleventh Annual Convention of the American Red Cross is Probably the Greatest. Mercy, Peace and Preparedness are Keynotes. Important Elaborations Effected Will Promote Thoroughness, Broaden Scope of the Association and Substantially Strengthen It.**

By THE EDITOR

THE conspicuously outstanding development of the eleventh annual meeting of the American Red Cross, which was held in Washington, December 8, 1915, was a revision of the by-laws by which the new and exalted office of Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee was created and separate and distinct but cooperative military and civilian relief departments, each headed by a Director General, were established. There were elaborations in the general system of operation of the American Red Cross which it is believed will mean increased strength to the organization and make it more truly balanced and more highly efficient in all its large undertakings both in time of war and peace. It has been more closely knit and at the same time made capable of the broadest expansion and effectiveness.

President Woodrow Wilson, as President of the American Red Cross, Former President William Howard Taft, Chairman of the Central Committee, and Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Vice-President, presided at different times during the three sessions—morning, afternoon and night—of the meeting, which was attended by probably as representative a body of American humanitarians as it is possible to assemble.

The general program covered a greater variety of subjects and activities affecting the well being of mankind the world over than any previous general council of the American Red Cross. On the whole it was a meeting in the interest of mercy, peace and preparedness. The preparedness, as well as patriotic, significance lay in this, that out of it grew a movement whereby numerous American war relief organizations, representing very different interests and all independent of one another, are expected to cooperate heartily and actively, should there come a grave national emergency either in the nature of war or natural catastrophe, in mitigating with all their individual energies and resources through the Red Cross the suffering which would be the consequence of some such unforeseen exigency.

## Effect of Changes

The effect of the changes in the by-laws as proposed by the Central Committee and ratified by the General Board of Delegates is this:

The Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, in the person of Maj. Gen. Arthur Murray, United States Army, retired, a man of very broad military and executive experience (*see Editorial Comment*), is to serve as the active executive official in charge at American Red Cross National Headquarters in Washington in the absence of Former President Taft, the Chairman of the Central Committee, who will maintain his headquarters in New Haven, Conn. In lieu of the office of National Director, filled since 1908 by Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, the offices of Director General of Military Relief and Director General of Civilian Relief hereafter will have jurisdiction over varied relief operations classified under their headings. Until another army officer shall be selected by the Central Committee to be Director General of Military



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## RESULT OF ANNUAL ELECTION OF AMERICAN RED CROSS

**President, Honorable Woodrow Wilson; Vice-President, Mr. Robert W. de Forest, New York; Director General of Military Relief, Major General Arthur Murray, U. S. A., retired (Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee), serving pro tem.; Director General of Civilian Relief, Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell; Treasurer, Honorable John Skelton Williams, United States Comptroller of the Currency; Counselor, Honorable John W. Davis, Solicitor General of the United States; Secretary, Mr. Charles L. Magee.**

**Central Committeemen: Elected by the Board of Incorporators—Mr. Albert A. Sprague, II, Chicago; Honorable James Tanner, Washington. Elected by the General Board of Delegates—Honorable Charles Nagel, St. Louis; Mr. Alfred T. White, Brooklyn.**

**Executive Committee of the Central Committee as now constituted (Mr. Taft, Chairman of the Central Committee, and General Murray, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, are ex-officio Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Executive Committee): Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Washington; Mr. Robert W. de Forest, New York; Honorable Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; Major General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army; Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, Surgeon General of the United States Navy; Mr. Charles D. Norton, New York; Mr. Alfred T. White, Brooklyn.**

**Honorable John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, Columbia University, who is a hold-over member of the Central Committee, was elected by the Board of Incorporators to fill a vacancy in that board.**

Relief, General Murray, the Vice-Chairman, will serve in that capacity pro tempore. Mr. Bicknell was appointed to the civilian post. It will be recalled that Mr. Bicknell, loaned by the American Red Cross, personally directed a large part of the stupendous non-combatant or civilian relief work of the Rockefeller Foundation in the European war zone during the past year. As a means of promoting thoroughness and efficiency, these two important departments will work together in any large undertaking, of course.

Classified under the department of the Director General of Military Relief are the following varied lines of activity: Medical Bureau, embracing male medical personnel, first aid instruction, supply sales division; Nursing Bureau, including female personnel, women's classes, patterns; Columns, including field, hospital and supply, and information section; Warehouses and Supplies.

Under the department of the Director General of Civilian Relief are the following officers, bureaus, etc.: The Assistant Civilian Directors for the Atlantic, Central, Mountain and Pacific territories into which Continental United States is divided by the Red Cross; State Boards, Chapters and Institutional Members; Christmas Seals; Membership Bureau; Section of Nursing Bureau, and the Town and Country Nursing Service.

It will be seen by the foregoing that all relief of sick and wounded in war will come under the immediate direction of the Director General of Military Relief, and he is to have the cooperation of the Department of Civilian Relief, particularly the Assistant Directors of that department and the chapters in all war relief preparations. All relief agencies, except those pertaining to sick and wounded in war, are controlled and managed immediately by the department of the Director General of Civilian Relief.

There is a third large division of the work of the Red Cross, under the general supervision of the Secretary, Mr. Charles L. Magee. In this department are grouped the Bureau of Requisitions, Accounts and Purchases, Magazine and Information, clerical and office forces, and buildings and grounds, and to it will

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be referred all matters not concerning immediately the special relief departments previously outlined.

### Scales Evenly Balanced

The changed arrangement of the various departments and divisions is one which is, as already suggested, so planned that a finer balance to American Red Cross administration is assured. The handle of the scales, so to speak, is made up of the Central Committee, within which is the Executive Committee, and then, in order of responsibility, come the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee. The two big relief departments represent the arms and trays of the scales, while between these two and very immediately associated with the headquarters administrative work is the Secretary's Department and its subdivisions and also the offices of Treasurer and Counselor.

With Mr. Taft, as Chairman of the Central Committee, presiding, not only the program of reports arranged for the forenoon session but the important business of changing the by-laws and the annual election of officers, together with other procedings, were disposed of by the luncheon hour. Mr. Taft, who was President of the American Red Cross both while Secretary of War and President of the United States, was warmly applauded when he took the chair to preside in his new capacity of Chairman of the Central Committee.

The members of the Board of Incorporators present were: Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Medical Director John C. Boyd, U. S. N., Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Mrs. William K. Draper, Honorable J. Taylor Ellyson, Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., United States Judge W. W. Morrow, Honorable H. Kirke Porter, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Judge Henry Stockbridge, Honorable William Howard Taft, Honorable James Tanner, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A.

Of the Central Committee there were present: Honorable William Howard Taft, Honorable John Bassett Moore, Judge W. W. Marrow, Mr. Charles D. Norton, Honorable James Tanner, Honorable John Skelton Williams, Brig. Gen. Charles Bird, U. S. A., Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, Surgeon General, U. S. Navy, Honorable John W. Davis, Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Rear Admiral William K. Van Reypen, U. S. N., Mr. Simon Wolf.

Following organization routine, Maj. Gen. C. A. Devol, United States Army, who had served during the past year as Acting Chairman of the Central Committee, submitted the annual report for that body, reviewing succinctly the many relief activities of the Red Cross, details of which have been published from time to time in this magazine. General Devol said in part:

"The eleventh year of the operation of the American Red Cross under its present charter has been one of almost unprecedented activity. Its efforts to ameliorate human suffering have extended to some sixteen foreign nations. These relief operations were in most part a continuation of those of last year in the warring nations of Europe and the Republic of Mexico. * * *

"The constant growth of the work of this association has greatly taxed the National Headquarters both as to office space and personnel. To meet the requirements, improved organization and a moderate increase in clerical force and equipment have been necessary. These have been provided at a minimum of expense, and it is a satisfaction to report that, notwithstanding the unusually large volume of business transacted, a comparison of figures shows that expenditures made during the past eleven months by the various Red Cross bureaus have been kept well within the amounts appropriated under the budget adopted by the Executive Committee for this period. This notwithstanding the fact that the administrative expenses incident to the European war have been paid not from the Relief Fund but from the "General Fund" from which the ordinary administrative expenses of the association are defrayed. * * *"

### General Devol Details Growth

General Devol dwelt upon the growth of the American Red Cross organization,

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European relief operations, relief in Mexico, relief after the Colon fire, the Samoan typhoon, the Eastland disaster, the famine in Haiti, the Newport, Ark., flood, progress on the Red Cross building in Washington, the heavy increase in the annual sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals, the growth of fifty per cent in the circulation of THE RED CROSS MAGAZINE and the protection of the Red Cross insignia through the aid of the Department of Justice. On the European war work he said:

"First in importance among the relief operations are those incident to the European war. In England, Russia, France, Belgium, Serbia, Germany and Austria-Hungary, 75 doctors and 255 nurses have been maintained for varying periods since the beginning of the war; their salaries, traveling expenses and equipment provided by the American Red Cross from donated funds. An enormous quantity of purchased and donated medical, surgical and hospital supplies, bed linen, garments, etc., of a value estimated at $1,245,174 was received at the Red Cross shipping depot, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, and forwarded as rapidly as transportation could be obtained. The superintendent of the shipping station reports that 150 shipments were made, aggregating 25,259 cases weighing 3,851,415 pounds, since the beginning of the war."

At the conclusion of his report General Devol expressed his pleasure in having had an opportunity to serve as one of the responsible officers of the official humanitarian organization of the United States Government, following which Mr. Taft assured him from the chair that his valuable services had ably contributed to the efficiency of the organization.

Following the reading of a tentative report by the Treasurer, Honorable John Skelton Williams—it being tentative as the annual report for Congress is in process of preparation—the regular business was suspended and the amendments to the by-laws were adopted. The program of reports was then resumed.

Owing to the length of an unusually varied program, credit for which is due Mr. Bicknell, and the wealth of interesting information submitted, it will be necessary to deal very briefly with individual addresses in this issue of the magazine. It is hoped that further attention may be given to some of them from time to time.

### MARKED PROGRESS IN NURSING SERVICE

In submitting the sixth annual report of the American Red Cross Nursing Service Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service and the organizer of that important branch, explained that the department now has forty state and seventy-four local committees, covering all large nursing centers in the United States, with a total enrollment of over six thousand graduate Red Cross nurses. Miss Delano touched briefly on the several relief undertakings in the United States where American Red Cross nurses were assigned for duty, including the nursing of wounded Mexicans and the caring for Mexican refugees in Brownsville, Texas, and other border points, the strenuous work following the Eastland disaster and the attention given the veteran Union soldiers in the Grand Army of the Republic encampment in Washington. She told of the development of the department for instruction of women under Miss Marion Oliver and finally reviewed the relief work of the American Red Cross in the European war area. Altogether 255 American Red Cross nurses have been sent to Europe since the beginning of the war.

"When we think of the vast number of sick and wounded scattered throughout Europe, the patients cared for by our units seem pitifully small in number," said Miss Delano, "although judged by ordinary standards their accomplishments have not been mean. I do believe, however, that we have established in European countries where modern training schools for nurses have not yet been organized a definite standard of nursing which will surely produce results later.

"The soldiers cared for in our various hospitals came from the most remote corners of Europe and have carried to their homes in Siberia, Poland or the Crimea words of praise for our nurses, Many soldiers returned to the trenches

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# The American Red Cross

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 6, 1915.

The great work of the American Red Cross towards mitigating the suffering caused by the present European war is seriously in danger of having to be concluded for lack of funds. The President, who is President of the American Red Cross, has issued an urgent appeal for contributions that this work may be continued. This appeal the Central Committee of the American Red Cross desires to call to your attention with an earnest request that, if possible, you aid in the continuance of its humanitarian work.

## AN APPEAL

The day is at hand on which we bend our thoughts toward a consideration of the blessings of peace and security. Inevitably, the contemplation of our own good fortune must bring sharply to mind the anguish and the loss which lie, an intolerable and crushing burden, upon the bodies and souls of our neighbors across the seas. Our country has poured out generously of its sympathy and its means in behalf of those who suffer because of the war. But the harvest of death and desolation is not ended and our sympathy must not yet withdraw its hand.

The American Red Cross, through whose instrumentality hundreds of thousands of our people have been enabled to give substantial expression to their pity for those who have fallen under the stroke of war, is nearing the exhaustion of its resources. Into its war relief fund it has received, in round sum, $1,600,000. In the sending and maintaining of nearly four hundred surgeons, nurses and sanitarians, who have carried American skill into all the zone of war, in financial aid to hospitals and other Red Cross institutions, and in the purchase and transportation of nearly 4,000,000 pounds of hospital and medical supplies and equipment, this sum has been reduced to less than $50,000 now available to meet the great demands of the approaching winter.

That the splendid work of this organization, which, more than any other, represents the sympathy of us all, should be permitted to cease, is unthinkable. I therefore earnestly call upon the people of the United States once again, by their generosity, to assure the Red Cross against the curtailment or discontinuance of the large activities in which it is engaged. That this assurance is urgent is shown by the comparatively small sum remaining in its treasury, a sum which, however closely it may be husbanded, will suffice for but a few weeks.

Contributions may be forwarded to any state or local treasurer of the Red Cross or to the National Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Woodrow Wilson

November 24, 1915.

All contributions, large or small, will be most gratefully received.

Wm. H. Taft

*Chairman, Central Committee.*

FAC-SIMILE OF AN APPEAL WHICH IS BEING SENT BROADCAST, BEARING THE SIGNATURES OF BOTH PRESIDENT WILSON AND FORMER PRESIDENT TAFT, THE PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

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with a written request among their few treasured possessions that in case of injury they be returned to the American hospital. * * *

### EXPERIENCE SHOULD BENEFIT U. S.

"Our nurses have had a valuable experience which should be of benefit to our own country. They have learned how to care for large numbers of patients all weary, ill, hungry and cold, and to make them comfortable in the shortest possible time without disturbing the routine of the hospital.

"We have learned that women can be mobilized without confusion, that their chances of illness when carefully selected seem to be no greater than men's and that they face danger with equanimity. We have learned also the special type of nurse most desirable for service of this kind. Out of all this experience we should be able to do a splendid piece of constructive work for our own country. We should be able to guarantee a satisfactory nursing personnel not only for national relief work in time of calamity but for efficient service should our country be confronted wtih that greatest of all great disasters—WAR."

### FIRST AID WORK EXPANDS

Major Robert U. Patterson, Medical Corps, United States Army, Chief of the Bureau of Medical Service of the American Red Cross, reviewed the many important peacetime as well as war relief activities of his department during the last twelve months. He reminded of the heroic deaths of Doctors James F. Donnelly and Ernest P. Magruder in Serbia during the height of the typhus epidemic and of the work of the seventy-five surgeons and the forty-two physicians and sanitary engineers—a total of one hundred and fifteen—in Europe since the great war developed. He spoke of the growth of the First Aid Department and said that in the ten months ended November 27, 1915, the sale of first aid supplies brought in, in revenue, $28,491, as compared with $18,116 during the entire year of 1914, or a gain in sales of sixty-four per cent. He paid a tribute to Mrs. E. H. Harriman for her generosity in providing the salary and living expenses of one of the surgeons with the first aid railroad cars engaged in first aid and accident prevention on railroads, which enabled the Red Cross to send one of its other first aid surgeons into the lumber camps of the Northwest. He said since June, 1914, 7,265 lumbermen had received instruction in first aid and accident prevention.

The first aid instruction cars in 1915 travelled 22,977 miles and 46,839 railroad employes were instructed in first aid and accident prevention by the Red Cross staff physicians. A total of 818 lectures and demonstrations were given by these physicians. During the year the number of local life saving corps organized by the Life Saving Branch of the Medical Bureau more than doubled and a total of eighty-six corps are in existence.

### TOWN AND COUNTRY SERVICE

Reporting on the activities of the Town and Country Nursing Service since the last general Red Cross meeting, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, Chairman, described the marked extension of health and community welfare work of Red Cross visiting nurses in towns and rural districts of the United States. This philanthropic and cooperative endeavor has not only grown at home but has attracted attention outside of the United States, and the Sanitary Department of the Cuban Government during the past summer sent a representative to this country to learn the details of the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service plan and the methods employed in training public health nurses, a special training. Another generous gift to this service from Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, Mrs. Beale said, has made it possible for a larger number of nurses to take a post-graduate course in preparation for this work. The fund has already served as a valuable source of helpfulness to many nurses, she said. Loans to the amount of approximately $4,000 have been made to twenty-five student nurses. Two hundred and twenty-three nurses made application for examination and enrollment for the service, but nearly

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one hundred failed to come up to the Red Cross standard.

"Would that it were possible to give in this report an outline of the organization and progress of each of the forty-one visiting nurse bodies now affiliated with the Red Cross," said Mrs. Beale in conclusion. "Such a record would well illustrate living conditions representative of a large population of the United States, the health needs of the rural school children, infant morbidity and mortality, prevalence and lack of prevention of communicable diseases, the need of hospitals and institutions for the sick and the defective, the lack of proper sanitation, the lack of a community spirit that makes difficult the advancement of a worthy cause and a predominating apathy and conservatism, which checks any movement to change conditions. Then, again, such a record would show a response on the part of certain communities that make possible a wider and more intensive humanitarian work. It would show the sincere motives that have prompted the few in each community to give of their devoted efforts to improve health and other social conditions—those of whom it may well be said, theirs is the 'path through tangled underwood of old tradition.' May they live 'to hear their work called brave and good'."

The Editor of the American Red Cross Magazine spoke briefly on "The Mission of the Magazine" and, after thanking the many in and out of the Red Cross organization who in the past year have contributed to the production of the publication as a monthly and who have helped increase its circulation fifty per cent over what it was in 1914, urged that the hearty cooperation given in the past be continued so that the official publication of the American Red Cross may develop into a more potential force for good and prove a sturdy, clean champion of distressed human beings the world over.

At this juncture, the program of reports and addresses for the morning being completed, the annual election of officers and members of the Central Committee was held. The Chairman appointed a nominating committee composed of General John M. Wilson, Chairman, and Miss Boardman and Colonel William Cary Sanger, the latter a member of the New York State Board, members. The result of the election is reported elsewhere.

### Gold Medal for General Davis

Following this action Miss Boardman eulogized fervently the recently retired Chairman of the Central Committee, Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired, who gave eight years of notable service to the Red Cross. At the conclusion of her remarks Miss Boardman moved, amid applause, that the American Red Cross Gold Medal of Merit, the highest award of the organization, be given General Davis in recognition of his great humanitarian service. This motion was seconded by Col. John Van R. Hoff, U. S. A., and was carried unanimously.

At the instance of Mr. S. Poulterer Morris, Assistant Civilian Director for the Mountain Division of the American Red Cross, and on motion of Miss Boardman, the convention voted that special certificates of merit be conferred upon Rabbi Henry Cohen, of Galveston, and Dr. J. L. Renfro, of Brownsville, Texas, for splendid assistance given the American Red Cross in different relief operations in their quarter in the past.

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# THE BLIND SOLDIER'S DREAM

By FRANZ BLOCH

(These lines were written while Mr. Bloch was an inmate of the American Red Cross Hospital in Munich. His wounds are healed, but he will always remain totally blind.—*The Editor.*)

The joy of dreams, I owe, blest sleep, to thee,
Dreams where I see each flower and bush and tree,
For my day does not dawn till fall of night,
When unseeing eyes first wake to sight;

Revealing forms, that once made glad my days,
Then mists withdraw, the veil drops from my gaze,
All nature gleams in sunlight, glad and gold,
My eyes again fond features can behold.

But morning comes, and gentle sleep takes flight,
And with it vanish all my visions bright;
In vain I grope to catch the daylight's glow,
It only brings new nightmares, bitter woe.

—(*Translation by Loueen Pattee*)

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# An Interesting Afternoon Session

**Rockefeller Foundation is Thanked. Preparedness for Epidemics is Necessary, Says Dr. Strong.—Serbia and Mexico.— Eastland Relief.**

WITH but one or two exceptions the subjects of papers and talks on the program of the afternoon session of the annual meeting of the American Red Cross have had considerable attention in the magazine during the past year. Four of the seven assigned reports had to do with operations of the American Red Cross in foreign fields—in Europe and in Mexico; one with the Eastland disaster, one with the teaching of first aid and accident prevention to a metropolitan police force and one with the work of the Needlework Guild of America, which is affiliated with the American Red Cross. As noted elsewhere, President Wilson, as President of the American Red Cross, presided for a time at the beginning of the afternoon session and his remarks are given on another page. It was an unusual and gratifying sight to see the President of the Nation and a former President, Mr. Taft, sitting together on the rostrum as the high officers of our country's official humanitarian organization. President Wilson presided for about an hour and announced the first two speakers.

Mr. Taft had to leave during the afternoon and Mr. de Forest, the vice-president, took the chair. While presiding Vice-President de Forest sought occasion to speak of the valued co-operation given the American Red Cross by the Rockefeller Foundation during the year, emphasizing particularly the substantial assistance given in the Serbian anti-typhus crusade and in the non-combatant relief work in Mexico Miss Boardman also spoke of the Foundation's generous assistance and made a motion that the General Board of the American Red Cross instruct the Executive Committee to express to the Foundation the very grateful thanks of the Red Cross for its financial aid in carrying on the work in the two fields mentioned Action in accord with this motion was promptly and unanimously taken.

### Need Preparedness for Epidemics

In concluding a review of the work of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission in Serbia and Montenegro during the first half of the past year and its suppression of the greatest typhus epidemic in history, Dr. Richard P. Strong, Chairman of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission, said that the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation, who were jointly responsible for the successful expedition, had met his every want.

"The epidemic of typhus fever in Serbia has now passed into history," said Dr. Strong. "One of the most important lessons which it seems to me we may learn from it relates to the question of preparedness. If Serbia had been properly prepared to combat typhus fever, there would in all probability have been no such serious epidemic as we have just witnessed and which destroyed the lives of 150,000 people; instead the disease would have been quickly suppressed. We have heard much in the United States recently of the subject of the preparedness of our country for general defense One important problem in this connection is the question of the preparedness of our physicians to deal with epidemics of infectious diseases in the field and of their knowledge of the problem relating to the hygiene of camp and of large bodies of troops therein Have we forgotten our enormous losses from infectious diseases during the Spanish-American War, and do we wish the epidemic repeated? It should be the duty of our Red Cross not only to urge the importance of proper training in first aid and hospital work, but also of proper training of selected



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medical men for combating infectious diseases and preventing the occurrence of epidemics among our troops in the field."

### GREAT DISTRESS IN MEXICO

Mr. Charles J. O'Connor, Assistant Director of Civilian Relief for the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross, who directed the latest relief work of the American Red Cross in Mexico City, read a very interesting paper on conditions in the southern part of the Mexican Republic and pictured, as has been done in the magazine already, yet more exhaustively and vividly, the distress he encountered and the practical way in which many thousands of starving non-combatants were cared for during the past summer and early fall. One measure was the operation of free soup kitchens. He discussed the economic conditions at length.

"If we had the Mexican relief problem within our own border we would find it greater than the sum of Chicago, San Francisco, Dayton and all the rest of our disasters except our wars," said Mr. O'Connor. "As to the reality of the suffering and deaths in the Mexican capital from hunger and from diseases attendant on famine, I could secure the most competent witnesses, while hundreds of earnest, honest men and women who are doing what they can to aid their unfortunate fellows would gladly testify to the intensity and wide extent of the misery, if they could do it without endangering their lives and property."

One of Mr. O'Connor's important duties while in Southern Mexico was assisting destitute Americans. His paper was one of especial interest.

The experiences of American Red Cross representatives assigned to hospital work on both sides of the great European war were recounted by Dr. Roades Fayerweather, of Baltimore, Md., recently Director of the American Red Cross Unit at Pau, France, and Miss Lyda W. Anderson, recently of the Pasadena, Cal., Chapter of the Red Cross but now of DeKalb, Ill., lately Supervising Nurse of one of the American Red Cross Units stationed in Vienna, Austria. Pathetic pictures of suffering and many human touches were given in these reports.

Mr. Sherman C. Kingsley, Chairman of the Eastland Advisory Board of the Chicago Red Cross Chapter, told how the relief forces were consolidated under the Red Cross Chapter in conducting the large and scientific work of relief following the capsizing of the steamer Eastland in the Chicago River and the drowning of upwards of 900 persons. The methods of apportionment of relief funds and the practical arrangement of a pension system for the dependents of victims were explained in detail. The story of this relief undertaking was told in the September number of the AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE by Mr. Bicknell. Nearly $372,000 was raised for this relief work.

### SYSTEM IN EASTLAND RELIEF

"In the distribution of the money the Advisory Committee acted on the principle of making direct lump sum payments wherever it was possible," said Mr. Kingsley. "However, where there was irresponsibility on the part of the beneficiary and where there were young children, the plan of establishing trusteeships was adopted, and local trust institutions used. The plan is to give not only the income of the fund, but to distribute annually over the years of dependency of the children both the income and such proportion of the principal as may be needed in the stated sums. Thus during the years of their needs and the time when the breadwinner would be contributing to the family these funds are available.

"Again the Red Cross, through its plan of organization, which utilizes existing agencies—draws on the local forces and correlates the machinery of the community—was able to focus the resources of a great city in this disaster.

"This situation directly illustrated the value of the local chapters of the Red Cross. The Chicago Chapter's work in this afforded another illustration of the wisdom, the dignity, efficiency and worth of the Red Cross."

Two other reports were made at the afternoon session which will be barely

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mentioned here for the reason that it is planned to give them in full probaby in the February number of the AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE, at any rate in an early issue. Major Raymond W. Pullman, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police of Washington, reviewed the work of the American Red Cross in teaching first aid to the police force of the Nation's Capital and why, and Miss Rosamond K. Bender, National Corresponding Secretary of the Needlework Guild of America, read an interesting paper on the purposes of that splendid organization, which is associated with the American Red Cross.

## NATURE'S TEACHINGS

The Seasons came and went, and went and came,
To teach men gratitude; and as they pass'd,
Gave warning of the lapse of time, that else
Had stolen unheeded by. The gentle flowers
Retired, and, stooping o'er the wilderness
Talk'd of humility, and peace and love.
The dews came down unseen at evening-tide,
And silently their bounties shed, to teach
Mankind unostentatious charity.
With arm in arm the forest rose on high,
And lesson gave of brotherly regard.
And, on the rugged mountain-brow exposed,
Bearing the blast alone, the ancient oak
Stood, lifting high his mighty arm, and still
To courage in distress exhorted loud.
The flocks, the herds, the birds, the streams, the breeze,
Attuned the heart to melody and love.
Mercy stood in the cloud, with eye that wept
Essential love; and, from her glorious bow,
Bending to kiss the earth in token of peace.
With her own lips, her gracious lips, which God
Of sweetest accent made, she whisper'd still,
She whisper'd to Revenge, Forgive, forgive!
The sun, rejoicing round the earth, announced
Daily the wisdom, power, and love of God.
The moon awoke, and from her maiden face
Shedding her cloudy locks, look'd meekly forth,
And with her virgin stars walk'd in the heavens,
Walk'd nightly there, conversing, as she walk'd,
Of purity, and holiness, and God
In dreams and visions, sleep instructed much.
Day utter'd speech to day, and night to night
Taught knowledge. Silence had a tongue; the grave
The darkness, and the lonely waste, had each
A tongue, that ever said, Man! think of God!
Think of thyself! think of eternity!
Fear God, the thunders said; Fear God, the waves.
Fear God, the lightning of the storm replied.
Fear God, deep loudly answer'd back to deep.

—*Robert Pollok.*

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# WANTED: UNITED RELIEF ACTION

**That is Slogan of Important Conference of Representatives of Numerous Independent Relief Societies With Red Cross. General Information Bureau in New York. Night Session of Annual Meeting Shows Cooperative Spirit.**

THE night session of the annual convention of the American Red Cross, which was the last of the three divisions of the meeting, was devoted to accounts of important war relief activities by several American organizations, with Vice-President de Forest presiding. This session proved a clearing house of information on a work which was done more or less independently of the American Red Cross, but there was a manifestation during the evening in favor of a closer and more hearty cooperation with the Red Cross in any of its relief undertakings. This disposition became crystallized in definitely expressed desire at a conference of representatives of these several independent relief organizations at American Red Cross headquarters the following day when an offer of the Red Cross to establish and maintain in New York an information bureau and publish an information bulletin concerning the needs and the doings of all of the relief organizations affiliating was accepted.

The subjects and the speakers at the night session, December 8, follow: American Ambulance Hospital, Mrs. Robert Bacon; Committee of Mercy, Mr Norman Hapgood; German and Austro-Hungarian Relief Committee of Chicago, Hon. Julius Goldzier; Vacation War Relief Committee, Miss Anne Morgan; War Relief Clearing House, Honorable Myron T. Herrick; French Emergency Wounded Fund, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin; Commission for Relief in Belgium, Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell; Red Cross Preparedness, Miss Mabel T. Boardman

### Belgian Relief is Praised

The activities of the Belgian Relief Committee of New York and the Commission for Relief in Belgium were discussed by both Mr. de Forest and Mr Bicknell. No one had been regularly assigned to these subjects. Mr de Forest expressed his deep interest in this large work, particularly in the activities of the committee in New York of which he is head, and through whose hands $2,000,000 passed during the past year. Based on his personal observations in Belgium, Mr. Bicknell praised the Commission's work very highly indeed.

The great length of some of the reports precludes the possibility of even a summary of some of them here, despite their interest, but it was demonstrated that there has been a tremendous outpouring of generosity by Americans since the European war began in behalf of the distressed peoples of the several countries involved, and that certain of the special relief committees have been very energetic and successful.

### "Cooperate," Urges Miss Morgan

Towards the close of a very comprehensive paper telling of the sociological and industrial relief measures of the Vacation War Relief Committee, which is an integral part of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, Miss Anne Morgan, the Chairman, said:

"We are all face to face with a great national appeal; it is not a new truth that is before us but a realization of an old, old truth, in the campaign for foreign relief and home preparedness of the National Red Cross. There should be clear lines of demarcation so that the campaign of education can be diverted into specific channels. There must not be three Red Cross societies as there were in France, but there may be three thousand societies all working with and



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through the American Red Cross. Let us then get behind one banner and serve the cause in which we believe.

"We, of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation and the Vacation War Relief Committee, have come to this meeting pledged to this cause. We recognize with deep appreciation the spirit that the Red Cross has shown in calling this conference tomorrow, we stand ready and anxious to do whatever may be our part in helping to secure the support of every man and woman in the country. We feel that the first effort of every relief organization should be to quadruple the present membership of the Red Cross. Never again must an organization which should be of vital interest to a population of 100,000,000 place its active membership at 25,000. * * * It is for the public to rally to a national ideal and a national appeal. We are members of a democracy where this duty rests on every one alike. Here is the place and now is the hour for a united effort. In the months that stretch ahead we must find the strength for the sustained effort so unsympathetic to America as a whole but so essential in the task that lies before us all."

### COOPERATION STEP IS TAKEN

It was the voluntary support and the unstinted cooperation with the Red Cross displayed in Miss Morgan's paper which imbued the conference held the following day, when Major General Murray, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, presided, and it was decided, as already said, to accept an offer of the American Red Cross to conduct an information bureau in New York and through the aid of the special war relief societies, of whatever interests, to issue from that bureau at stated intervals the Bulletin also previously mentioned. The American Red Cross will bear the expense of the bureau and the publication of the bulletin, the name of the latter, as adopted in the conference, being *"Bulletin of Information of War Relief Organizations Issued by the American Red Cross."*

It was announced after this conference that all war relief societies in the United States, of whatever affiliation or interest, are very cordially and fraternally invited by the American Red Cross to participate in this mutually helpful undertaking and to send in and to receive relief information.

At this writing (December 16) the preliminary steps are being taken to establish the bureau.

### GERMAN AND FRENCH REPORTS

In an address on the relief activities of the German and Austro-Hungarian War Relief Society, of which he is Secretary, Hon. Julius Goldzier, of Chicago, told very eloquently and forcefully the story of the work of his organization. It is planned to deal with Mr. Goldzier's report more fully later.

In summing up the work of the American War Relief Clearing House in Paris, with which the American Red Cross has cooperated and which in turn has assisted the American Red Cross, Former Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, in his paper sent to the conference, said in part:

"I have heard it said by one who is thoroughly familiar with all relief work in England and France that the Clearing House is one of the three most valuable and efficient relief organizations in Europe today. I know that it is a most efficiently managed organization, that it is operating on a great scale and with every facility to the success of its efforts. I am convinced that the service which it has done, is doing and will continue to do while the need exists is of a tremendous value to those people upon whom war has brought terrible hardships and untold sufferings; and that it merits not only the gratitude with which its benefits have been received, but the continued support of the American people."

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN NICE, FRANCE; ITS STAFF AND SOME OF THE CONVALESCENT PATIENTS. THIS HOSPITAL HAS MADE A FINE RECORD

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# Nice and Its American Hospital

## Americans in France's Charming Mediterranean Winter Resort and the Red Cross Cooperate in Relieving Suffering Soldiers

By H. W. BARTOL

THE breaking out of the war found Nice, so gay and so full of Americans in winter, almost deserted by its American colony who had scattered elsewhere for the summer. Among the absentees was Mr. Dulany Hunter, the American Consul, who was in the United States on leave.

The peculiar conditions created by the war, no money to be had, passports required where none were needed before, gave the Vice Consul, Mr. H. Lyons, a great deal of work. Americans soon began arriving from places where there was no consulate, appealing to him for help and it is therefore greatly to his credit that amidst his cares he found time to give direction to the expressed wish of many to do something to show their sympathy for the French wounded.

On consultation with the French authorities it was decided that the most practical way to do this was to establish an American ward in a French military hospital and for some time all the expense of such a ward was met with money subscribed by Americans aided by a gift of $500 from the American Red Cross. Contributions began to come freely when the American colony returned and another ward was established, making a total of twenty beds supported entirely by Americans.

### An American Hospital is Established

This arrangement not proving entirely satisfactory and Mr. Hunter in the meantime having returned, it was decided to start an American Red Cross Hospital.

This idea of having a purely American Hospital was more easily conceived than carried out, but at last after surmounting many obstacles it was realized. On January 1, 1915, the hospital was formally opened with thirty beds, Mrs. Dulany Hunter being in charge of the nursing department, Mr. Lyons, treasurer, and Mr. Robinson Riley, administrator. As subscriptions continued to flow in very freely, on April 1 twenty more beds were added and up to this time all the beds have been pretty generally filled.

Where all have so generally given their money and time to help this admirable work it seems invidious to mention names. Nevertheless I feel it would be wrong not to refer to the devoted work of Mrs. Dulany Hunter, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Riley, Dr. Frisbie, Mr. E. Warden, Miss Helen Benedict, Miss d'Azavedo, Mrs. S. L. Goldenberg, Miss M. de Groot, Miss A. de Groot, Mrs. Heudibert, Miss Heudibert, Miss Hofendahl, Mrs. Josephs, Miss M. A. Runge, Miss Mabel Thompson, Mrs. Wheatley and Mrs. Frisbie, nor should I forget our debt to the Francis E. Parker Memorial Home which, at the request of Mrs. Stromberg, sent us at its own expense five trained nurses, as did also Mrs. George Vanderbilt, who sent us a nurse from the Garfield Hospital.

As the war was continuing much longer than was anticipated, it was thought wiser to incorporate formally the hospital, and at a meeting held on June 28 this was done and the following officers were elected:

### Officers and Directors

President, Mr. H. W. Bartol; Vice-President and Directress, Mrs. Dulany Hunter; Treasurer and Administrator, Mr. Robinson Riley; Secretary Rev. F. G. Burgess.

Committee of Direction: Miss M. de Groot, Miss M. Hofendahl, Mrs. Borel,



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Mrs. H. C. Dodge, Mrs. S. L. Goldenberg, Miss C. Correja, Dr. Eugene Frisbie, Mr. Neilsen Winthrop, Mr. G. F. Corlis and Mr. Alfred Seigman.

The meeting expressed its regret that owing to a ruling of the State Department affecting consular officers neither Mr. Dulany Hunter nor Mr. Lyons could be officers of the institution, but we were glad to know that the hospital would always have their best wishes for its success, and it was unanimously voted that Mr. Hunter and Mr. Lyons should be elected honorary members of the society.

Up to this date we have received 135 sick and wounded; have discharged as cured or no longer needing hospital care 103, and have not had a single death.

Should any reader feel interested in our work we should be very grateful for any help they may feel inclined to extend through the American Red Cross headquarters, Washington, D. C.

# Dutch Cheers for Red Cross Trains

ALTHOUGH Dutch farmers in the fertile province of Zeeland have witnessed the sight regularly twice a month for the past year, the movement of the long Red Cross trains that pass through the province from the fighting areas is always an event which calls throngs of country people in their picturesque costumes to all the small stations and crossways to see the trains pass," says an Associated Press letter from Flushing, The Netherlands.

"It is no longer mere curiosity, however, which brings them there. They have learned that their presence serves to cheer the wounded soldiers and they have come to consider it their duty to turn out to greet the sufferers. Men on whom the science of surgery or medicine have little effect find that the crude but genuine sympathy extended them by the Dutch farmers has remarkable healing properties. Every farmer at his plough stops his horses and waves his hand, and every woman in the fields seizes her colored apron for a hasty salute.

"From the church towers in the villages flags fly. Even the soldiers who guard the railroad track forget discipline and neutrality and set up a cheer. Suddenly it comes over the soldiers in their bedraggled khaki 'all this is meant for us.' Handkerchiefs are rare after a year in a hostile land, but bandages are all the more plentiful. And with a sudden recognition of what it is all about an old flag is waved to the wind and a smile of happiness drives away the gloom of long days of physical horrors.

"The soldier who is paralyzed is propped up with cushions until he, too, can see what happens. Soon some almost forgotten song starts somewhere and is taken up by the entire maimed company. A virtuoso on a mouth organ blows the melody and a blind man keeps time. When Flushing is at last reached each man ought to have a violent fever. As a matter of fact they say they are better than ever. Right ahead of them they see the lights of the steamer and a little beyond those piers is their own land."

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# ACTIVITIES of the CHAPTERS
## At Home and Abroad

DELEGATES from many of the American Red Cross chapters, including some eight who journeyed all the way from the Pacific Coast, attended a chapter conference with Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, Director General of Civilian Relief, in Washington, on December 9, the day following the eleventh annual meeting of the American Red Cross. This conference was marked by the utmost enthusiasm and was important in two particulars especially: a precedent was set by it and hereafter it shall be an annual event. It was important secondly for the reason that the chapter delegates told of their experiences during the past year in war or foreign and domestic relief work and were privileged to obtain from one another much helpful information. They displayed a lively desire to outdo this winter and during the ensuing year their many achievements of the past year. In reports made, some of which have been touched upon already in this publication, it was shown that the chapters well appreciate the need of being alert and active at all times, and the Director General of Civilian Relief let it be known that it is his intention to send them frequent informative letters on just how they may best employ their time—may be able to do the greatest humanitarian good.

### Silver Cups for Membership

It is herewith announced for the first time that Miss Mabel T. Boardman intends to give two silver cups at the next annual meeting of the American Red Cross, to be held in Washington on the Wednesday preceding the second Thursday in December, 1916, to chapters which shall make the highest per capita membership record and the greatest percentage membership gain by that time. In other words, one cup will go to the chapter having in its jurisdiction, in its city or town, the greatest per capita membership, and another to the chapter which shall make the best headway in building up its membership between the annual meetings of 1915 and 1916 The chapters winning these cups must defend them for one year. If at the end of the year during which they have held these cups they shall again hold the record for per capita membership and membership gain, they shall be permitted to keep the cups always. The cups must be won in two consecutive years to be held permanently, but may be held for one year, at any rate, for one year's record.

It is hoped that the chapters in building up their memberships will make free use of the monthly illustrated American Red Cross Magazine, which is striving to give in as interesting a way as is possible the current news of Red Cross work both at home and in foreign lands and to publish also much instructive, educational and generally helpful matter. The membership is divided into four classes, all members of whatever class receiving regularly during the life of that membership the magazine: Annual Membership, $1 a year, payable in advance; Sustaining Membership, payable each year in advance, $10; Life Membership, in one payment, $25; Patron Membership, in one payment, $100. In the cases of annual and sustaining memberships the chapters are allowed to retain from the membership fee respectively 50 cents and $2—50 cents from the annual membership fee and $2 from the sustaining membership fee—the balance to be forwarded to National Headquarters in Washington.



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The life and patron membership fees should be forwarded entire to National Headquarters. Should there be instances where a person desires merely to subscribe for THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE, the rate is $1 a year, payable in advance, the full amount to be sent to National Headquarters.

### SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTER REPORTS

Briefs of the results of the past year's work of a number of chapters are given below. It is utterly impossible to review the work of all the chapters in any one issue of the magazine. The story of the work of several chapters was given in the December issue. It is hoped to give an outline of the activities of other chapters as reported to the annual meeting in the February number. There will be accounts of chapter activities in every issue of the magazine if the chapters will be good enough to supply Mr. Bicknell with frequent news notes, to which the magazine office will have access.

### MAINE

Brunswick Chapter: Organized war relief work in October, 1914. Committee had women make garments, sheets, pillow slips, hospital supplies. Sent two cases to Bush Terminal, one of supplies for hospital use, one of articles for soldiers in field. Received contributions of $537.62, benefit moving picture show $147, dramatic club $113.85, a total of $798.47.

### CONNECTICUT

Greenwich Chapter: Organized in October, 1914, with thirty-four members. About twenty volunteers worked at European war relief, and fifty-seven needy women were given employment in making garments, bandages, etc. The money raised during the year amounted to $1,533.87.

Hartford Chapter: Membership was increased during the year by ninety members and is now about 500. Money collected for European war relief was $6,250.07. Syrian relief $25, Mexican relief $48. To August 1, 121,250 articles for war relief were sent out. One committee prepared forty-five baby outfits for Madam Grouitch's Baby Hospital. More than 700 persons engaged in the work, which it is planned to continue.

Litchfield Chapter: Raised $1,913.08 by benefit performances, and sent 552 garments, bandages, etc., for European war relief. The work of making hospital supplies is still going on.

Stamford Chapter: Was organized November 23, 1914, and now has 141 members. Rooms kept open all year and business meetings held each week. Shipped to Bush Terminal twenty-two cases of supplies—fourteen of hospital supplies and eight of non-combatant garments. The total number of articles was 13,294.

Middlesex Chapter, Middletown: Shipped 29,000 articles for European war relief work. Women's Relief Committee did good work during year.

### NEW YORK

Jordanville Chapter, Mohawk: Was organized a little over a year ago. Has about forty members at present sewing at frequent meetings and still at work getting supplies.

Van Cortlandt Chapter: Formed in September, 1914, and by January 1, 1915, had 200 members and large Junior Relief Society, which is composed of practically all the children of the district. Is supporting three nurses in Europe, and has forwarded monthly $100 for medical supplies and 300 hospital garments. One hundred blankets and 1,200 pairs of socks have been shipped. Sent seventeen boxes of garments and 2,000 pounds of food to Belgium.

Islip Township Chapter: Supported a nurse in Serbia and had a committee that made garments for European war relief. Maintains a nursing service in community.

Westchester County Chapter: Raised $32,485.57, and furnished 11,557 garments and 20,540 articles of hospital supplies. Paid salaries of two nurses in Europe. Secured gifts of 10,010,000 cigarettes and 100 one-ounce packages of tobacco, a sterilizer for hospital use and 270 doses of tetanus antitoxin. Sold 1,003,211 Christmas Seals last year. Has just begun first aid classes.

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### NEW JERSEY

New Brunswick Chapter: Was organized October 9, 1915. Has given benefit performances, and has raised $1,319.64 for relief and shipped 1,000 garments.

### INDIANA

Vincennes Chapter: Has sent to National Headquarters $25 for European war relief and shipped 450 articles of hospital supplies, and expects to continue work this winter.

### MICHIGAN

Monroe Chapter: Organized April 30, 1915, and now has membership of 149. Has maintained a Red Cross visiting nurse since September 30, and has a "loan and supply closet" from which are loaned sick room supplies. It is planned to make supplies during this winter.

### IOWA

Burlington Chapter: Sent two consignments of knitted articles and hospital supplies to Belgians. Had a tuberculosis exhibit at the Tri-State Fair in August, and will use this exhibit in the schools and other places this winter.

### IDAHO

Boise Chapter: Has forwarded cash for European war relief to amount of $836 and shipped $600 worth of hospital supplies. At present is maintaining a class in first aid.

### CALIFORNIA

San Francisco Chapter: Raised $10,000 for European war relief and $200 for Mexican relief fund. Has sent and is still sending large quantities of supplies for European war relief.

San Joaquin County Chapter: Raised $700 for European war relief and $50 for Mexican relief. Maintaining a visiting nurse and dispensary for tuberculosis cases and making a tuberculosis survey of the county. Last June a "Better Babies Contest" was held at which over 400 babies were entered.

Berkeley Chapter: Forwarded for European war relief $1,222.30. Organized membership campaign which resulted in 573 new members. A committee has been appointed to organize classes in first aid and home care of the sick.

## Leavenworth Prisoners Aid Red Cross

A SECOND successful minstrel performance under the auspices of the Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Chapter of the American Red Cross, was recently given by a troupe from the United States Disciplinary Barracks in Fort Leavenworth, which raised approximately $500. Last spring a similar performance was given by the same men and about the same amount was realized.

Without guards or restraint of any kind the prisoners were allowed to march to the theater, give their performance and return. They have been twice put upon their honor and allowed to go through their "high jinks" and every man has returned. The performances have been a real credit to the versatility and the honor of the men participating and to the enterprise of the Fort Leavenworth Chapter, and have aided very acceptably in the war relief work of the American Red Cross.

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We linger in the ruins of the old tent where once we had bread and shelter and organs, nor believe that the spirit can feed, cover, and nerve us again. * * * But we sit and weep in vain. The voice of the Almighty saith, "UP AND ONWARD FOREVERMORE!"

—*Emerson's Compensation.*

**ALL POWER TO THE ARM—THE HUMANITARIAN ARM!**

As we contemplate the new year, such a multitude of exultant thoughts over the prospect for humanitarian service surge forward that it is difficult to fasten upon one of them before another supplants it. It is all right to exult over an opportunity to be of greater assistance to distressed fellow beings, is it not? Perhaps one who is pessimistically inclined would devote his attention to stressing the more appalling need of service of the kind—a picture which is gloomy enough—but we are rather disposed, as we stand on the threshold of another twelve-month season, to give expression to a sense of gratification that we are today better trained than ever before in the eleven years of the rejuvenated and resystematized American Red Cross "to aid in the prevention and alleviation of human suffering in times of war and peace."

The mere contact which we have had with prodigious problems of relief during the year just ended apparently has given us strength and ripened our experience: it has exercised and made more muscular the official humanitarian arm of the United States Government and made more adept and proficient the hand and fingers of that arm. With every heartbeat of our nation—heartbeats quickened by the intense, man-made misery abounding abroad, by grim disasters which have befallen in our own expansive homeland, and by a growing realization that it is important to have a relief organization which shall be prepared to the utmost to meet any national emergency—new lifeblood has been pumped into the Red Cross. But it is not an excited and momentarily-strong heart action that is best. There should be a constant, a steady and an ever-invigorating and ever-building flow through the arteries of the Red Cross in order that every fiber of its system may be ready to respond to a test of strength and skill.

The reports to the eleventh annual meeting of the American Red Cross which was a truly wonderful meeting in many respects, showed that every department had grown considerably. As the report of the Central Committee declared, "it is a satisfaction to report that notwithstanding the unusually large volume of business transacted, a comparison of figures shows that expenditures made during the past eleven months by the various Red Cross bureaus have been kept well within the amounts appropriated under the budget adopted by the Executive Committee for this period."

The American Red Cross membership grew over forty per cent in those same eleven months—we have forty per cent more individuals actively and directly interested in our relief works than we had last year. There is that much additional muscle in the humanitarian arm, but it takes a brawny arm to pull your neighbor's ox out of the ditch, and the neighbor himself very often has to be rescued.

**WE ARE BEGINNING AN ERA OF GREATER SERVICE**

With a more accurately balanced working organization, as a result of the by-law changes made in the recent Red Cross annual meeting, and with the



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promise of hearty co-operation from representatives of various independent relief societies, who attended a Red Cross conference following the annual meeting, and with the President of the United States as its President and a Former President of the United States as Chairman of its Central Committee, the American Red Cross is launching on a new era in its history—an era in which it should be incalculably useful and beneficent. The outline of the elaboration of the system is given in another column in the story of the annual meeting.

"We feel that the first effort of every relief organization should be to quadruple the present membership of the American Red Cross," said one distinguished speaker. "It is for the public to rally to a national ideal in the national field. Here is the place and now is the hour for united effort. In the months that stretch ahead we must find the strength for the sustained effort so unsympathetic to America as a whole but so essential in the task that lies before us all."

Not only should the membership of the American Red Cross be quadrupled, and that quickly, but a herculean effort should be made forthwith to more than double the endowment fund.

Every member of the American Red Cross should read carefully the masterly article on Red Cross preparedness by the new Chairman of the Central Committee, Former President Taft, in this issue of THE RED CROSS MAGAZINE. It will be found to be a studied and comprehensive analysis of the Red Cross and our regret is that we can not place a copy of it in every home in America. It is a patriotic as well as a humanitarian appeal. Read it and then get your neighbor to read it!

### GEN. MURRAY'S CAREER IS VARIED AND NOTABLE

An executive of high military talent and legal and literary ability was acquired by the American Red Cross when Maj. Gen. Arthur Murray, United States Army, retired, consented, on the close of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition a month ago, to accept the newly created and very responsible post of Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee. General Murray formerly was Chief of the Coast Artillery Corps and for some five years has been Commander of the Department of the West with headquarters in San Francisco. Although he ordinarily would have retired in advance of the date he did, he was induced by the War Department to remain in command of the Western Department until the close of the Exposition.

Born in Bowling Green, Mo., April 29, 1851, General Murray graduated number two in his class at the United States Military Academy in 1874; was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis in 1895, and was honor graduate number one of the Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va., in 1880. Appointed Second Lieutenant of the First United States Artillery in 1874, he later served as Instructor in Philosophy at the United States Military Academy; Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the Missouri; Acting Adjutant General, Department of Dakota; Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Yale; Captain of First Artillery; Acting Judge Advocate of the First Army Corps and of the departments of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, and in the Judge Advocate General's office. He was appointed Colonel of the 43rd United States Volunteer Infantry in 1899, commanded by sub-districts of Samar and Leyte, Philippines; District Commander of the First District, Department of the Visayas; declined an appointment as Major and Judge Advocate in 1901, and became in that year Major in the Artillery Corps, and also Commandant of the School of Submarine Defense; in 1905 and 1906 advanced swiftly to a Lieutenant Colonelcy, a Colonelcy and to the rank of Brigadier General of Artillery.

In 1911 he was appointed Major General, and was appointed Commander of the Department of the West, U. S. A., in the same year.

General Murray is the author of "A Manual for Courts-Martial," "Mathematics for Artillery Gunners" and a manual of arms.

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As is explained in the general story of the eleventh annual meeting of the American Red Cross, General Murray is the active executive officer at American Red Cross Headquarters in the absence of Former President Taft, the Chairman of the Central Committee, who will maintain his headquarters in New Haven, Conn. As Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, General Murray is also ex-officio Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee and will preside over the deliberations of that body in the absence of Mr. Taft.

A mere statement of bare facts as to General Murray's notable career gives ample proof of the good fortune of the American Red Cross in procuring his administrative services.

### AMERICAN NURSE DIES WHILE AIDING WOUNDED

Another American has died on the altar of humanity. While serving with the American Physicians' Expedition in Oppeln, Silesia, Germany, Miss Emma Duensing, an American Red Cross graduate nurse, died November 5, after a brief illness of meningitis which followed a septic infection. She was serving in a voluntary capacity with a private party of war relief workers. She had made application for European service when the American Red Cross first decided to send surgeons and nurses to the great war zone, but owing to a rigid rule laid down that only surgeons and nurses of American birth would be accepted for this particular service, Miss Duensing, who was born in Belum, Province of Hanover, Germany, was not permitted to be of the trained personnel which we sent to Europe. This rule was just one of the precautions of the American Red Cross to preserve the strictest neutrality on the part of every one of the nearly 400 surgeons, nurses and sanitarians detailed in Europe during the past year and more.

Miss Duensing's record was an exceptionally fine one and the tragic nature of her demise makes her loss all the more keenly felt. A graduate of the German Hospital Training School in New York in 1897, Miss Duensing shortly thereafter joined the then existing American Red Cross. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war she was one of the first German Hospital nurses to volunteer for service and to be accepted. She was in Porto Rico for six months and Manila for a year. At the time of her death Miss Duensing was the President of the German Hospital Alumnae Association, and had been Treasurer of the New York County Registered Nurses Association, which office she resigned in September, 1915, when she left for Germany to take up relief work. She was a member of Camp Roosevelt of the American War Nurses and had served as a member of the Governing Board of the Central Registry for Nurses. For a time she was a member of the New York Local Committee of the National Nursing Service of the American Red Cross. Giving up her private duty nursing in 1914, she initiated, under the New York County Registered Nurses Association, a system of hourly nursing and made it possible for persons of moderate incomes to have skilled nurses' services in their homes.

The body of Miss Duensing was interred in her native town of Belum, Germany, with military honors, as well befitted one of her lofty character and exalted service to mankind.

—A. C.

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